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as we learn from Keil's account of its contents (*Gramm. Lat.* IV, p. xlii), the Paris MS contains on foll. 289-90 a chronology based on (or extracted from) Book V of the *Etymologies* and ending with the entry: "Eraclius ann. XVII huius imperii XIV anno iudaei ab ispanis christiani efficiuntur." This sentence, the opening sentence of the last paragraph of Isidore's fifth book, appears in the Cavensis in this defective form: "Eraclius ann. XVII iudaei spanis christiani efficiuntur." The importance of this paragraph as a test for the various families of the text is well known to students of Isidore. It is very gratifying to obtain from the Paris MS supplementary evidence for the reading of that Monte Cassino archetype from which the Cavensis was transcribed; and it is useful to know for certain the date and the provenience of the transcript. Again, with regard to this Paris codex. It plays an important part in Keil's *Grammatici Latini*, being the sole existing source of some of the grammatical writings,¹ so that, in its case, too, certain knowledge of date and provenience is a valuable gain. It has besides aroused much interest from the fact that it contains a poem, or rather mnemonic verses on Diomedes' *Grammar*, a grammar resurrected in the year 780 and brought into fashion at the court of Charlemagne (see Keil *Gramm. Lat.* I, p. xxix). They embody the acrostic PAULUS FECI, and were certainly written by Paulus Diaconus, the Monte Cassino monk who made the *Epitome of Festus* (see Neff's *Geschichte des Paulus Diaconus*, pp. 75-81). For a time it was thought that we had here a specimen of Paulus' own handwriting; but mistakes of spelling, like *optavam* for *octavam*, made us sure that we had not. Still the puzzle remained how to accommodate the date 780, the year in which Adam edited Diomedes, and dedicated his edition to the Emperor, with 779, the supposed date of the MS which contains these verses, and how to explain the fact that they were written before Paulus came to Charlemagne's court in 782. Now that Dr. Loew has shown us that 779 is a wrong dating and that the MS may have been written at any time between 779 and 787, the difficulty disappears.

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The Attica of Pausanias. By MITCHELL CARROLL. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1907. 8vo, pp. iv + 293. \$1.65.

In this volume Professor Carroll publishes in separate form "for the first time in England or America . . . the portion of 'Descriptio Graeciae' treating of Athens." The text adopted is that of the Hitzig-Blümner edition, and for the introduction, notes, and excursions the

¹Even of one so important as Servius' *Commentary on Donatus*, according to Keil. But the other MS, the "codex Meermannianus," which he sought in vain (*G. L.* IV, p. xlii), is in the Bodleian Library (Meerm. 46; of the ninth century).

author acknowledges his indebtedness to the edition named and to that of Frazer. But he has worked through his material with care and has his own convictions to express.

The introduction discusses the scope, character, and date of Pausanias' work, together with his life, aim and method, style, and originality, and is supplied with a detailed topographical outline. The text and commentary are followed by an appendix containing discussions of manuscripts and editions, and a bibliography, while the moot points of Athenian topography are considered with some fulness in twelve excursuses on the harbors and fortifications, the agora, Enneacrunus, the Theseum, the Olympieum, the theater, the Acropolis, the Propylaea, the temple of Athena Nike, the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, and the Old Athena Temple. Introduction, appendix, and excursuses take about a third of the book.

The views accepted by Dr. Carroll include the location of Phalerum on the slope of Munychia and the rejection of the third long wall, the placing of Enneacrunus near the Pnyx, the identification of the "Theseum" with the Hephaestum, the apparent acceptance of Dörpfeld's theory as to the unfinished state of the Erechtheum, but the rejection of the late continuance of the Old Athena Temple. To some of these views—as to any that he could have expressed—the author will find plenty of opponents; the partisans of the theory mentioned for Phalerum and the long walls seem especially far from having proved their point. In accepting Dörpfeld's location of Enneacrunus Mr. Carroll unfortunately follows him in the violent rendering of Thucydides' *πρὸς νότον μάλιστα τετραμμένον*, which places the sites mentioned by the historian, introducing the doubtful Pythium and the more shadowy Olympieum, *west and north* of the Acropolis (cf. *Class. Rev.* XVI [1902], 158 f.), though Mr. Carroll would save the case by keeping the Dionysium in Limnis near the Dionysiac theater. But apparently no unanimity is yet possible on these points. The date accepted for the Nike temple (after the Propylaea) is also open to question—witness the peculiar construction of the southwest wing of the Propylaea (p. 272). So, too, are the location of the precinct of Aglaurus and the *naos-heroum* argument against the "Theseum."

The necessary brevity of the work has often made the author seem to have been incomplete in statement and more dogmatic than he probably would wish. The great structures not treated by Pausanias, the Colonnade of Eumenes, the Odeum of Herodes Atticus, and the like, must perhaps pass with bare mention—though the student should know them—but the view of Curtius that St. Paul was not taken to the hill of Areopagus (p. 142) might at least have been faced with the statement and note of Gardner (*Anc. Ath.*, p. 505). The mention of "actual remains of a building known as the *Chalkotheke*" (p. 123) is a bit positive, and one would be glad to be sure what was "the customary form for Leschae" (p. 84).

In handling such a mass of material errors were unavoidable. A few slips may be noted. The cutting in the rock for the base of the "Athena Promachus" is not "thirty feet from the Propylaea" (p. 139) but more than as many meters. That "the eastern wall [of the Acropolis] seems to have been entirely rebuilt on the old foundations in the Middle Ages" (p. 141) is doubtful. The modern marble quarries, not the ancient, are visible from Athens (p. 163). *Northwest* and *southeast* should of course be read (p. 229, second line from bottom) for *northeast* and *southwest*, and Stevens for "Stevenson" (pp. 227 and 282), for the architect who discovered so cleverly the windows in the east front of the Erechtheum.

The commentary is almost wholly archaeological and is as full as space permits. One note (p. 40) amounts to a publication of news and deserves quotation: "Dr. Dörpfeld writes me under date of January 19, 1908, that the excavations of the Greeks on the east slope of the Theseum hill have laid bare a building with an apse, possibly the Royal Colonnade. The building formerly identified by Dörpfeld (*A. M.* XXI. 102 ff.; XXII. 225 ff.) as the Royal Colonnade he now thinks did not belong to the market, but was the last building before the 'Ceramicus' of Pausanias."

The brevity of this book and the complexity of the subject demand that the teacher shall supplement it with an abundance of illustrative material, only a little of which is furnished in the volume. Indeed the comparative unimportance of the topography of Megara and of Attica outside of Athens might have made it seem justifiable to omit these entirely, together with Pausanias' tedious excursions, and to add more copious illustration—even if this be heterodox. But the publication was worth making and Dr. Carroll has written a useful book.

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Der neue Menander. Bemerkungen zur Rekonstruktion der Stücke nebst dem Text in der Seitenverteilung der Handschrift von CARL ROBERT. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1908. Pp. 145. M. 4.50.

Szenen aus Menanders Komoedien. Deutsch von CARL ROBERT. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1908. Pp. 130.

The new inspection of the papyrus by Körte (*Berichte über d. Verh. d. sächsischen Gesellschaft d. Wissensch. zu Leipzig* LX [1908] 87-141) and Körte's account of the two new fragments discovered by Zucker (*ibid.* 145-75), in which are included vss. 71-118 of the *Περικειρομένη* in a better text, show how mistaken was the attempt to reconstruct the pagination of the Cairo MS, and how ambitious Robert's disentangling